We publish elsewace a long opinion of race, &c., as it was on account of age, pro-A Decision that is Really Important an interesting case. That case went off, how- are permitted by law to vote, those of ever, on a defective indictment. Here fol- another having the sume qualifications must lows the report of a decision in which a be. Previous to this amendment there much mere important opinion was read, but this discrimination. Now there is. It unfortunately the reporter did not appreciate follows that the amendment has inthe magnitude of the issues involved in the vested the citizens of the United States with decision. We quote:

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DECISION .- No. 1451, the United States, plaintiffs, vs. Hiram Reese and Matthew Faushe, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court. This case comes here by reason of a division of opinion between the judges of the Circuit Court in the district of Kentucky. It presents an indictment containing four counts under sections 8 and 4 of the act of May 81, 1870, 16 statute 1401, against two of the inspectors of a municipal election in the State of Kentucky for refusing to receive and count at such election the vote of William Garner, a citizen of the United States, of African descent. All the questions presented by the certificate of division arose upon general demurrers to the several counts of the indictment. In this count the United States abandon the first and third counts, and expressly waive the consideration of all claims not arising out of the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution. After this concession the principal question left for consideration is whether the act under which the indictment is found can be made effective for the punishment of inspectors of election who refuse to receive and count the votes of citizens of the United States having all the qualifications of voters because of their race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The Chief Justice reviews elaborately and exhaustively the provision of the law under which the action arises, and says in concluzion: We must therefore decide that Congress has not as yet provided by appropriate legislation for the punishment of the offence charged in the indictment, and that the Circuit Court properly sustained the demurrer, and gave judgment for the defendants.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is officmed.

Dissenting, Mr. Justice Hunt. Mr. Justice Clifford dissented from the opinion, but concurred in the judgment.

That decision, if correctly reported, puts an end to all such persecutions of our people as were involved in the Petersburg cases. The Chief Justice declares that Congress has it never will provide any.

This is good news to the southern people. Perhaps Mr. Goode will be sorry that he and our other Democratic friends in Congress agreed to pass a bill regulating even congressional and presidential elections.

P. S. Since writing the above we have recrived the Washington Republican, which gives Chief-Justice WAITE's opinion as follows:

The Kentucky Case.

The United States, plaintiffs, vs. Hiram Reese and Matthew Foushee. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. Mr. Chief-Justice Walte delivered the opinion of the court. The case comes here by reason of a division

of opinion between the judges of the Circuit Court in the District of Kentucky. It presents an indictment containing four counts spectors of a municipal election in the State count at such election the vote of William Garner, a citizen of the United States of African descent. All the questions presented another. by the certificate of division arose upon genindictment.

In this court the United States abandon the first god third counts, and expressly waive the consideration of all claims not arising out of the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution.

After this concession the principal question left for consideration is, whether the act under which the indictment is found can be made effective for the punishment of inspectors of elections who refuse to receive and count the votes of citizens of the United States having all the qualifications of voters because of their race, color, or previous con-

If Congress had not declared an act done within a State to be a crime against the United States the courts have no power to treat it as such (United States vs. Hudson, 7 Crauch, 32). It is not claimed that there is any statute which can reach this case, unless it be the one in question.

Looking, then, to this statute, we find that its first section provides that all citizens of not to conviction, because it is not true that the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law

TO VOTE AT ANY ELECTION. &c., shall be entitled and allowed to vote

therest without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constifution. &c., of the State to the contrary not withstanding. This simply declares a right without providing a punishment for its violation. The second section provides for the pun-

ishment of any officer charged with the duty of furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform any act which by the Constitution or laws of any State is made a prerequisite or qualification of voting who shall omit to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and become qualified on account of the race, color, or previous condition of servitude of the applicant. This does not apply to or include the inspectors of election, whose only duty it is to receive and count the votes of citizens designated by law as voters, who have already become qualified to vote at the election.

The third section is to the effect that when ever, by or under the Constitution or laws of any State, &c., any act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle bim to vote, the offer of such citizen to perform the act required to be done, "as aforesaid," shall, If it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission "aforesaid' of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person

SO OFFERING AND FAILING AS AFORESAID, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the name extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector, or other officer of election whose duty it is to receive, count, &c., or give effect to the vote of any such citizen, who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, &c., the vote of such citizen, upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer, and the time and place thereof, and the name of the person or officer whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and Congress, with its limited powers, which

pay, &c.

The fourth section provides for the punishment of any person who shall by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other uslawful means hinder, delay, &c., or shall combine with others to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to wote or from voting at any election.

The second count in the indictment is

the fourth upon the third section.

ever, from giving preference in this particu-tar to one citizen of the United States over the power of a State to exclude citizens of the United States from voting on account of a new constitutional right which is within

the protecting power of Congress. That right is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This, under the express provisions of the second section of the amendment, Congress may enforce by "appropriate legislation."

This leads us to inquire whether the act under consideration is "appropriate legislation" for that purpose. The power of Congress to legislate at all upon the subject of voting at State elections

RESTS UPON THIS AMENDMENT.

The effect of article 1, section 4, of the Constitution in respect to elections for senators and representatives is not now under consideration. It has not been contended, nor can it be, that the amendment confers authority to impose penalties for every wrongful refusal to receive the vote of a not do more than affirm. If, however, we qualified elector at State elections. It is only when the wrongful refusal at such an election is because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude that Congress can interfere and provide for its punishment. If, therefore, the third and fourth sections of the act are beyond that limit they are unauthorized.

The third section does not in express terms limit the offence of an ir spector of elections, for which the punishment is provided, to a wrongful discrimination on account of race, This is conceded, but it is urged that when this section is construed with those which precede it, and to which, as is claimis that the only wrongful act on the part of the officer whose duty it is to receive or permit the requisite qualification, which can dispense with actual qualification under the State laws and substitute the prescribed affidavit therefor, is that mentioned and prohibited in section 2-to wit, discrimination on account of race, &c.; and that con-sequently section 3 is confined in its operation to the same wrongful discrimination.

This is a penal statute, and must be construed strictly; not so strictly, indeed, as to defeat the clear intention of Congress, but the words employed must be understood in fusing to receive negro votes. We add that States vs. Wiltherger, 5 Wheat, 85). If taking the whole statute together, it is apparent that it was not the intention of Congress thus to limit the operation of the act, we

cannot give it that effect. The statute contemplates a most important change in the election laws. Previous to its doption the States, as a general rule, regulated in their own way all the details of all elections. They prescribed the qualifications | gold bonds. of voters and the manner in which those offering to voie at an election should make known their qualifications to the officers in charge. This act interferes with this practice, and prescribes rules not provided by the laws of the States. It substitutes, unde certain circumstances, performance wrongfully prevented for performance itself. If in the form and to the effect prescribed, the

THIS IS A RADICAL CHANGE under sections 3 and 4 of the act of May 31, in the practice, and the statute which creates | the funded debt. 1870 (16 statute 140), against two of the in- it should be explicit in its terms. Nothing of Kentucky for refusing to receive and avoided. The law ought not to be in such a ture, now sitting at Richmond." condition that the electer may act upon one idea of its meaning and the inspector upon

The elector, under the provisions of the eral demurrers to the several counts of the statute, is only required to state in his affida- whether, should the State of Virginia adopt vit that he has been wrongfully prevented by the officer from qualifying. There are no words of limitation in this part of the section. In a case like this, if an affidavit is in any striking reason why they should have the language of the statute, it ought to be sufficient both for the voter and the inspector. Laws which prohibit the doing of things and provide a punishment for their violation should have no double meaning. where, by an benest error in the construction of a penal statute, he may be subjected to a prosecution for a false outh, and an inspector of elections should not be put in eopardy because be, with equal honesty, entertains an opposite opinion.

If this statute limits the wrongful act which will justify the affidavit to discrimination on account of race, &c., then a citizen who makes an affidavit that he has been subjects himself to indictment and trial, it of exclusion will justify the affidavit and give the right to vote without the actual performance of the prerequisite, then the inspector who rejects the vote because he reads the law in its limited sense, and thinks it is confined to

A WONDERFUL DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, ETC.,

subjects hims li to prosecution, if not to punishment, because he has misconstrued the law. Penal statules ought not to be expressed in language so uncertain. If the Legislature undertakes to define, by statute, a new offence, and provide for its punishment, it should express its will in language that need not deceive the common mind Every man should be able to know with certainty when he is committing a crime.

But when we go beyond the third section and read the fourth we find there no words of limitation, or reference even, that can be construed as manifesting any intention to confine its provisions to the terms of the fifteenth amendment. That section has for its object the punishment of all persons who by force, bribery, &:., hinder, delay, &c., any person from qualifying or voting. In view of all these facts we feel compelled to say and fourth sections does not confine their count of race, &c. If Congress had the power to provide generally for the punishlanguage of these sections would be broad enough for that purpose.

It remains now to consider whether a statute so general as this in its provisions lust for office, that the day is not distant can be made available for the punishment of when rival aspirants to the presidency will those who may be guilty of unlawful dis- be a little cautious about accepting one ancrimination against citizens of the United States while exercising the elective franchise on account of their race, &c.

There is no attempt in the sections now under consideration to provide specifically for such an offence. If the case is provided for at all, it is because it comes under the general prohibition against any wrongful act We are therefore directly called upon to limit. decide whether a penal statute enacted by provides in general language broad enough

TO COVER WRONGFUL ACTS

without as well as within the constitutional jurisdiction, can be limited by judicial construction so as to make it operate only on that which Congress may rightfully prohibit and punish. For this purpose we must take

these sections of the statute as they are. We are not able to reject a part which is based upon the fourth section of this act, and unconstitutional and retain the remainder, Rights and immunities created by or de- which is unconstitutional, if there be any pendent upon the Constitution of the United States can be protected by Congress. The effect is not to be attained by striking out or form and the manner of the protection may disregarding words that are in the section, be such as Congress, in the legitimate exerbit by inserting those that are not now clise of its legislative discretion, shall prothere. Each of the sections must stand as a

condition of servitude. Before its adoption Legislature could set a net large enough to Lost? Power of the National Government—this could be done. It was as much within catch all possible offenders and leave it to It will not Protect its Citizens—The Right the courts to step inside and say who could of Franchise Yet Fettered. be rightfully detained and who should be set at large. This would, to some extent, subperty, or education. Now it is not. If citi- stitute the judicial for the legislative departthe Supreme Court of the United States in gens of one race baving certain qualifications ment of the Government. The courts enforce the legislative will, when ascertained. if within the constitutional grant of power, Within its legitimate sphere Congress is supreme and beyond the control of the courts, out if it steps outside of its constitutional limitations and attempts that which is beyond its reach, the courts are authorized to. and when called upon in due course of legal proceedings must, annul its encroachments upon the reserved power of the States and

the people. To limit this statute in the manner now to enforce an old one. This is no part of our

We must therefore decide that Congress legislation" for the punishment of the of fence charged in the indictment, and that the Circuit Court properly sustained the demurrers and gave judgment for the defend-

This makes it unnecessary to answer any of the other questions certified. Since the law which gives the presiding judge the casting vote in cases of division, and authorzes a judgment in accordance with his opinion. (Rev. Stot., section 650,) if we find that are good. the judgment as rendered is correct, we need reverse, all questions certified, which may be considered in the final determination of the case according to the opinion we express, should be answered.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Hunt. Mr. Justice Clifford dissented from the opinion, but concurred in the judgment.

General Taylor and the Bondholders. We have before us the "Third Annual General Report of the Foreign Bondholders" made to the general meeting held in ed, it refers, it is so limited. The argument | London on the 29 h of February, 1876, and by the meeting adopted. In the part of the report under the head of "Virginia" the following statement is made of the conference with General Dick TAYLOR, about which much has been said here during the

"In November General R. Taylor met the committee of Virginian bondholders in London to discuss terms on which a settlement could be arranged. He proposed :

1st. To fund both the capital and arrears of the unfunded securities into gold bonds, not as yet provided any punishment for re- the sense they were obviously used (United to the extent of two thirds, with thirty years to run; the remaining one third in West Virginia certificates, under act of 1871. "2d. Coupons on above bonds to bear in-

terest as follows: Three per cent. the first three years, four per cent. the next four years, five per cent. thereafter. "31. Bonds under act 1872 (peeler) to be exchanged bond per bond, with additional

bond certificates for the arrears, into new "4th. To render the new bonds as legally secure as possible, each bond should be made a separate contract: which it would be the duty of the State courts to enforce in priority over all State rights on the revenue.

"5th. The conversion to be optional on the part of present creditors. "The committee declined to pledge the the elector makes and presents his affidavits bondholders to these terms; but having consulted with the principal holders in London, inspectors are to treat this as the equivalent | they were enabled to assure General Taylor of the specified requirement of the State law. that the terms would be favorably regarded by holders of the unfunded debts, and perhaps eventually by both classes of holders of

"General Taylor returned to Virginia in should be left to construction if it can be December to communicate with the Legisla-

The Legislature has not appeared to be fascinated with the project, and as detailed here with the very great uncertainty as to the plan, the holders of the funded debt would accept it, we cannot see that there was done more than they have. We think it would be illogical to suppose that the holders of bonds bearing the redeemable coupons would surrender the security they have A citizen should not unnecessarily be placed | tor one less certain. If the State had adopted a plan which failed to do this, of course it would not have been accepted; and had a plan been adopted making all the bonds and | was referred to the Committee for Courts of interest equally secure with the couponbearing bonds now receivable in taxes, would what are called "anti-funders" be

better satisfied with it? Their great complaint was that the "fundwrongfully prevented by the officer, which ing bill" ccerced payment by making interis true in the ordinary sense of that term, est-coupons receivable for taxes. The English bondholders will never dream of relinhe has been prevented by such a wrongful quishing a good and secured bond for one act as the statute contemplated; and if there | that is uncertain, and we do not believe that is no such limitation, but any wrongful act | they and the anti-funders will ever agree even with the belp of General DICK TAYLOB, who is, we are sure, a sincere peace-maker.

As to the amount of money that might have been saved by the plan of General TAYLOR, that is a matter of calculation, and easily ascertained; but the question as to the table in order to take up the report of the practicability of the scheme, its adoption second conference committee on the approwith its decided measures for collection, and priation bill. its acceptance-in these points lay the doubts which were sufficient to render action supererogatory.

We cannot but contrast the warm language of General TAYLOR with the cool statement of the bondholders, and we think all will agree that a "perhaps" is an unstable foundation for legislation, and a poor cornerstone for the erection of so high-pitched a theory as that which General TAYLOR created.

JOLLIFICATION AMONG THE ASPIRANTS .-Governor HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, one of the lesser lights in the presidential constellation, was in Washington a few days since, and that in our opinion the language of the third | BLAINE took the opportunity of feasting him at a superb dinner, where met all the Repuboperation to unlawful d'scriminations on ac- lican aspirants to the presidency, including MORTON, and excepting Conkling, who did county. ment of those who unlawfully interfere to not want to go. They say it was a jelly sffair, prevent the exercise of the elective franchise and that Blains was particularly happy, and without regard to such discrimination, the especially attentive to Morton. We rather think if the republic lasts long enough, and goes on at the present rate in corruption and other's bospitality. A hundred years from now a man with Morron's heart and history would find it difficult to get his adversaries at his festive board to partake of irresistibly seasoned patties and sparkling wines. But now it is altogether safe and jolly. They can or unlawful obstruction in this particular, eat without suspicion, and hate without

> It was the Norfolk Landmark, not the Virginian, that took Han's scalp the other

day. Our old friend Tucken has just taken charge of the Virginian. Knowing him to the bill-ayes, 11; noes, 18.

be skilful in the use of weapons, we attribe skilful in the use of weapons, we attributed the scalping to him. And now Tucker will object to being called "old."

PATNE'S BILL .- Messrs. CABELL, DOUGLAS, for Mr. PAYNE's bill.

Mr. STOWELL voted against it.

venus the States or the United States, now | tation into a pensi statute so as to make it | Francis Decision of the Chief Justice specific, when, as expressed, it is general Congress has not Provided Lawfor the Punent of Frauds-Is Reconstruction a It would certainly be daugerous if the Failure? - Are the Results of the War

Animal Parasites and Messmater. By P J. VAN BENEDEN, Professor at the University of Louvain, Correspondent of the Institute of France. New York: D. Ar-

This constitutes a volume of the international scientific series now in course of publication by the APPLETONS, which is invaluable to the scientific public, and, indeed, to all liberally-educated people. The author is connected with a French institution, though a native of Belgium. He is as lively and as lucid in his descriptive accounts of the cuasked for would be to make a new law, not rious animals whose life and nature he explains as a Frenchman could be. The patiene:-nay, pleasure-he shows in tracing has not as yet provided by "appropriate out the minutiæ of their existence does him as a scientist the greatest credit. The chapters relating to free messmates, fixed messmates, mutualis's, parasites, free during him on such occasions. their whole life as fleas and leeches, those free while young as ticks, those free when marks the Senate refused to commit the principles ever directed him in his old as the horsefly, those that emigrate and undergo metamorphosis as trichinæ, &c., are full of interest. The illustrations of the book For sale by J. T. ELLYSON.

Short History of Natural Science and of Discovery from the time of the Greeks to the Present Day. For the use of schools and young persons. By Arabella B. Buckley. With Illustrations. New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

We deem this book, upon a mere glance at its pages, one that is likely to be very useful. The author herself styles it, she believes, the first attempt which has been made to treat the difficult subject of the history of science in a short and simple way." This is, we think, modest. The arrangement of the book is apparently artistic and accurate, and we suppose it will impart a great deal of information in a very ready and easy way. It has a valuable chronological table and an index. It is printed in excellent style. For sale by J. T. ELLYSON.

General Assembly of Virginia, TUESDAY, March 28, 1876. SENATE.

Lieutenant-Governor Thomas presiding. THE NEW ASYLUM.

The CHAIR announced that Messrs. HINTON and Horr would serve on the part of the Senate on the special joint committee under the resolution to select a site for the Central Lunatic Asylum.

SPRECHES LIMITED. Mr. Surra presented a resolution pro-

libiting any senator from occupying the floor the Senate longer than ten minutes. Mr. EASTHAM moved to strike out "ten " and insert "five. A resolution to table was rejected.

The amendment was rejected, and the resolution agreed to. Mr. Hinton moved that when the Senate

afjourn to-day it adjourn to meet at 8 P. M. o-morrow. Mr. MARSHALL moved to lay on the table.

The resolution was then agreed to.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL. House joint resolution asking for a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the appropriation bill

was taken up and agreed to. Mr. HERNDON presented a resolution authorizing the clerk of the Senate to employ a clerk to assist him for thirty days in getting up the work of the body, &c. Agreed toaves, 21; noe2, 8. NEXT YEAR'S APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Johnston presented a resolution authorizing the Auditor to have prepared and printed the appropriation bill for 1876-'77 by the first day of the next session, &c. Agreed

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD. Mr. Smith presented a resolution looking to the protection of the State's interest in the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, and making inquiries as to act of con-

After a lengthy discussion the resolution Justice. tax upon siles of liquor at retail was referred THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. QUESENBERRY moved to take up House bill to repeal the charter of the Southern Association for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans. A warm debate ensued; after which the

pending question was ordered, the ayes and noes taken, and the bill taken up by the folowing vote: AYES.—Messrs. Beazley, Bland, Clark, Claughton, Dawson, Eastham, Elliott. Eubank, Fluney, Bzirston, Lawson, Newberry. Powell, Quesenberry, Slemp, Tanner, Wood, and Wortham—18.

Nozs.—Messrs. Allan, Luffeld, Gayle, Hinton

Hurt, Johnson, Lathrop, Maddox, Nunn, Penn, and Stevens-11. Mr. HINTON moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. He addressed the Senate in advocacy of the motion; during which

Mr. Cochran moved to lay the bill on the Mr. QUESENBERRY asked that a paper which he held (petition of ministers) be read as an

argument why the bill should not be tabled. The bill was tabled, and the conference report was taken up and discussed; during which it was announced that the House was ready to elect a judge for the county of Nel-The two houses then proceeded to execute the joint order, and Mr. John Thompson

Brown was duly elected judge of the County Court of Nelson. The appropriation bill was resumed, and the report of the conference committee agreed

to-ayes, 27; noes, 6. PASSED.

House bill to amend sections 5 and 8 of an act, &c., in relation to forfeited delinquent lands, was passed. House bill for the relief of Thomas C.

Cook, of Ware township, of Gloucester House bill for the relief of James W. Modisett, formerly sheriff of Page county. House bill to provide for working and

keeping in order the roads of Fairfax county.

A SUIT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT. authorizing the Attorney-General to defend the State's interest in the suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States

county.

from the Supreme Court of Virginia, of the Commonwealth vs. McReady. Mr. QUESENBERRY moved to take up the Southern Association bill. Agreed to. Mr. Hurr moved to adjourn until to-mor-

row at 8 P. M. Mr. Hinton moved to adjourn. Lostayes, 11; noes, 22. Mr. QUESENBERRY demanded the pending question; which was ordered on the motion

to indefinitely postpone; and being taken the Senate refused to indefinitely postpone tion, which was on the third reading of the

Mr. PENN called the ayes and noes, and

being taken the pending question was ordered-ayes, 24; noes, 7.

be such as Congress, in the legitimate exercise of its legislative discretion, shall provide. These may be varied to meet the necessifies of the particular right to be provided ed.

The fifteenth amendment dots not confer the right of suffrage upon any one. It pre-

sembly ought to legislate about, and there her woe; when she was voiceless in the were others that they ought not. Mr. BLAND advocated the passage of the

At the conclusion of Mr. Bland's remarks a fearful struggle; when but few dared to Mr. Questioners demanded the pending raise a manly plea in her behalf, and maligquestion, but yielded to Mr. GAYLE, who nant partisans, fired by unholy passions, that the bill be committed to a committee. Mr. CLARK demanded the pending ques-

tion. Mr. HINTON appealed to him to withdraw, but be declined. Mr. Allan demanded the ayes and noes

order the pending question-ayes, 14; noes, Mr. ALLAN moved to refer the bill to the

Committee for Courts of Justice to inquire into the constitutionality of the bill. Mr. HINTON opposed the passage of the nuts to crack by alluding to the alluring liberty and the Constitution of the country temptations which are held out to young men the fascinating young ladies who are em- ples of American liberty still are the lawful would spend his last dollar, and almost steal,

bill-ayes, 8; noes, 22. On the passage of the bill Mr. NEWBERRY demanded the pending question; which was them to-day, as a southern man and a Conordered, and the bill passed by the following

AYES.—Messrs. Beazley, Bland, Clark, Claughton, Cochran. Dawson, Fastham, Elliott, Eubank, Finney, Hairston, Lawson, Maddex, Newberry, Powell, Quesenberry, Siemp, Tanner, Wood, and Wortham—20. NOES - Mesers, Allan, Duffield, Gayle, Hinton Hurt, Lathrop, Penn, and Stevens. - S.

On motion of Mr. DUFFIELD, the Senate resolved itself into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The House met at 10 o'clock A. M .-Speaker HANGER presiding. The committee of conference on the disagreement of the House upon the appropriation bill presented a report, which was rejected, and the SPEAKER appointed Messrs.

ALLEN, SHEFFEY, LACY, GILMAN, and LEWIS

a new committee of conference.

Mr. Cognill offered a resolution author izing the clerk of the House to employ one of the committee clerks for thirty days after the close of the session to assist him in the discharge of his duties. Agreed to. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A motion to reconsider the rejection of the bill to amend the charter of the State Agricultural Society was rejected: which defeats the bill for the session. COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE.

By Mr. R. H. Cox: Resolution that the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to inform this House whether any and to what extent there has been a failure on the part of commissioners of the revenue in the several cities, towns, and counties to comply with he provisions of the eighty-fifth section of the act prescribing general provisions in relation to commissioners of the revenue and the assessment of taxes on persons, property, incomes, &c. Agreed to.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY. By Mr. ABMSTRONG: Resolution that Senate oint resolution for the relief of Hon. John LETCHER baving been laid on the table in this House at his own request, this House extends to the distinguished gentleman earnest sympathy in his affliction, and expresses the sincere hope that his recovery may not be long deferred, and that he may be speedily restored to his seat in this House and to the service of his State. Agreed to.

PASSED.

House joint resolution authorizing the Governor to furnish to the National Centennial Commission a shield bearing the coat-ofrms of the State. Senate bill to amend the law for the pro-

tection of game. Senate bill to establish a seperate election precinct in Northampton county.

Senate bill to incorporate the Manchester

Railway and Land Improvement Company. Senate bill to provide for working of penitentiary convicts on the Virginia and North Carolina railroad. Senate bill to amend section 26 of chapter

98 of the Code, in relation to the manner of making James river and the James River and Kanawha canal in Amherst a lawful fence, so as to include Nelson. Senate bill to ineorporate the Botetourt

Library Company. REFERRED. House bill to reduce the pay and mileage of members of the General Assembly was referred to a committee.

Also, Senate bill to impose an additional

to the Finance Committee, and immediately reported back favorably and placed on the calendar. The House refused to take it up out of order. A COMPROMISE. The committee of conference on the ap-

propriation bill made another report compromising the disagreement of the houses; which was agreed to—ayes, 75; noes, 17. STATE GRANGE. On motion of Mr. Lewis, Senate bill to

mend the charter of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was taken up out of order and passed. JUDGE OF NELSON. The House proceeded to the election of

judge of Nelson county. [See Senate report.] On motion of Mr. Wall it was resolved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock P. M. Wednesday. DISMISSED. On motion of Mr. Davis, Senate bill for

the relief of A. E. Shiflett, of Augusta county, On motion of Mr. Powert, Senate bil providing for submission of the question of repeal of the fence-law to the voters of Bell-field district, Greensville county. On motion of Mr. Bohannan, the House adjourned at 1:20 P. M.

which your paper has always maintained that you will not permit any difference of opinion to interfere with the publication of honest views upon questions of party policy. I think that you will at least agree with me in this position that in the selection of a Deminioned suit are hereby notified that I have fixed on my office, No. 1103 Main street. Richmond, at the place, and the 24TH OF APRIL, 1876, at 10 A.M. as the time, for executing the requirements of said decree. WILLIAM J. LEAKE, in this position that in the selection of a Democratic candidate for the presidency the South ought not to indulge in any personal collector of Marshall township, Fauquier or se'fish preferences, and that in the result mind, will depend in a great measure upon the choice of candidates, there are involved Mr. Johnson presented a joint resolution grave questions of public import, which rise into fearful magnitude, involving, perhaps, even the very character and stability of our system of government. It has been maintained that the South

should "take a back seat" in the Democratic National Convention, and as a general propo sition of expediency I coincide in this view but as every general rule has its exceptions so, it seems to me, has this one. The earnest, united, and cordial support of General Hancock by the South in the Democratic Convention will be an unanswerable argument of our desire to bury the bitter feuds of the past, to meet our brethren of the North upon the bread grounds of national peace and fraternity, and to join with them in this centennial year in celebrating the glories of a common country. I am no disciple of that school of sycophancy which teaches its followers to " bend the pregnant hinges of the knee" before the throne of power "that dered—ayes, 24; noes, 7.

The bill was then ordered to its third reading.

On the passage of the bill Mr. Persy coined. On the passage of the bill Mr. PENN gained and principle, yet I feel that the material, the floor and spoke against the passage of the bill on the ground that the General Assembile on the ground that the General Assembile on the success of the Democratic

midst of her desolations, a very "Niobe" autong nations, childless but not crownless, for around her head gathered the glories of prosed the passage of the bill and urged were laying violent hands upon the liberties of her people, and the voice of justice and reason was stifled in a storm of fierce nvective and persecution, General Hancock was the friend of liberty and the South. When Generals Sheridan, Griffin, Canby, and others were striking down State governwhich were taken, and the Senate refused to ments, annulling and postponing elections, defining the jurisdiction of courts, prescribing the qualifications of jurors, removing and appointing State officers, dispersing Legislatures and conventions, and arresting and incarcerating the citizens of the South without due process of law-in bill, and gave the church people some hard the midst of these outrages upon popular we hear General Hancock, then in command even at church fairs, held with the sanction of the Fifth military district, announcing in of the clergymen themselves. He spoke of no uncertain terms that the "great princiployed at these fair-rooms, and declared that | inheritance of this people (the South), and it would sometimes occur that a young man ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press. so great were the allurements held out to the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of person and the rights of property At the conclusion of Mr. Hinton's re- must be preserved." And these great fficial relations with the people over whom be was called to exercise authority. I recall federate soldier who followed the fortunes of the Army of Northern Virginia from the 1st of May, 1861, until its flig was furled at Appomattox, with a deep sense of gratitude to that gallant soldier, who, having fought us manfully on the field of battle, at the close of the struggle was ready to "shake hands across the bloody chasm," and to welcome us not as slaves or criminals, but as brothers, with all the rights and prerogatives of American citizenship. Such a man is worthy of the bighest and noblest honors that a great republic can bestow.

Again, the nomination of General Hancock will silence that cruel and wicked warcry which in preceding national canvases since the war has overwhelmed the Democratic party in a wild deluge of popular passion and distrust. Such a cry will fall till-born upon a candidate whose war record places bim in the front rank of the nation's defenders during the late war, and whose genius and courage covered the Federal arms with success on many a hard-contested field. This war-whoop, the signal cry of which has already been sounded in Congress by Blaine and Morton, is the most dangerous and subtle element of unprincipled partisanship with which the Democratic party will have to contend. Thirdly. By the selection of General Hancock we shall avoid, to a great extent, the complications in the currency questions which now so seriously threaten the harmony of the Democratic party. I will not trespass further upon your space by elaborating this point, but leave it to your readers to digest. Lastly and briefly, this is the centennial

year. The Americans are an emotional people, and the Revolutionary name of Hancock may carry with it a power which, perhaps, but few now fully appreciate. The elevation to the presidency of one bearing such an honored name may be regarded as a happy omen, and an appropriate recognition of the principles for which our fathers fought. I am in favor of General Hancock because I believe him to be the strongest and most available candidate; and I hope that our State Convention, which will convene in May, will endorse him by requesting its delegates to vote for him in the National Convention. Yours truly, A. S. SEGAR.

MARRIAGES.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George S. Netherland, on Tuesday night, 28th instant. by Rev. John E. Edwards, D. D., Mr. THOMAS WATKINS PEMBERTON to Miss FANNIE B. NETHERLAND; all of this city.

Died, in Richmond on the 28th instant, at 1k o'clock A. M., JOHANNA CATHARINE, infant child of G. W. and Emma Brittan, aged fifteen onths and five days.

Weep not, dear mother, for your little girl, For God has thought it best To take her from this world of care To one of heavenly rest. Her funeral will take place from St. Mark's (Fpiscopal) church To-DAY at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Died, of meningitis, on the 28th instant, JOHN H., youngest child of E. L. and Virginia E. Johnson, aged four months and nine days. The funeral will take place at his father's resi-dence, No. 1827 Venable street, THIS AFTER-NOON at 4 o'clock.

Died, in Manchester, March 26th, CHARLES EDWARD, third son of William D. and Jane Toler; aged eleven years and three mouths.
St. Louis (Mo.) and Petersburg papers please conv.

MEETINGS.

DOCAHONTAS TRIBE, No. 14, I. O. R. POCAHONTAS TRIBE, No. 14, 1. O. R. M.—A regular council fire of this tribe will be kindled in their wigwam on the sleep of WED-NESDAY, April 5th, at 7% o'clock P. M. All brothers in good standing are ordered to be present, as business of importance is to be attended to. Members of sister tribes invited to be present.

By order of the W. Sachem.

CHARLES H. MARTIN,

The 29-11*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE I STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CITY FIRE will be held at the office of the company on the 10TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT at 6 o'clock P. M. mh 27-td E. B. MEADE, Secretary.

A N ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE A STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION will be held at St. Alban's Hall on THURSDAY the 30th lustant at So'clock P. M. JOHN DOVE.

COURT ORDERS. JAMES M. TRICE VS. SAUNDERS

IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICH [Extract from decree of February 24, 1876.]

By said decree one of the commissioners is required by the court to take the following accounts and make following inquiries—to wit:

1. An account showing what estate Thomas B. Saunders is possessed of and entitled to under the will of David J. Saunders, deceased, or otherwise, showing its nature and description. 2. An account of all ilens on the real estate of Thomas B. Saunders, by judgment, deed of trust, or otherwise, showing the amounts, priorities, and

Why General Hancock Should be Noming.

inated for President.

Hampton, March 17, 1875.

To the Editors of the Dispatch:

I am about to give expression to views through your columns, if you will permit me, Messrs. Editors, which may not possibly meet with your approval; but I am satistied from the liberal and independent tone which your paper has always maintained

or otherwise, showing the amounts, priorities, and character, and to whom coming.

3. An account of the fee-simple and annual value of the real estate of Thomas B. Saunders, and showing whether the rents, levues, and profits there of will satisfy the plaintiff's debt in five years.

4. An inquiry showing how a fund may be raised sufficient to satisty the plaintiff's and any other lilens there may be on the estate of Thomas B. Saunders, with as little predudee as possible to the right of those who are entitled in remainder to said commissioner will take and report to the court, with any matter specially stated deemed pertinent by himself or required by any of the parties to be so stated.

WILLIAM J. LEAKE,

mh 22-W4W JOHN HUNTER, p. q.

CLOTHING. AT COST! AT COST! AT COST! I now offer my entire

STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING to make room for my SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Linvite the attention of my friends and the public in general to my large stock of CLOTHING FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, CLOTHS, CASSIMFRES, AND VESTINGS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FUBNISHING GOODS.

Particular attention given to custom-work.

B. BECHER, 1403 Main street,
between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

fe 25-eed3 m second door below Fourteenth. TOHN LATOUCHE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 4 TENTH STREET. FINE IMPORTED GOODS, CLOTHS, WORSTEDS, SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, VESTINGS. N. B. Prices to suit the times.

DRIME EARLY ROSE SEED POTA-TOES, direct from Maine, for sale by

mh 20

SYCLE HROT, MERS COLUMN. ET SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT

NOTICE!

SYCLE BROTHERS have received for the last two weeks, and will open for the next week coming, the largest stock of DRY GOODS ever seen in any retail house in this ca'y before. All their goods have been selected by a very good judge of goods, very carefully, and, being mostly goods from the late New York auctions (where goods have been sold at less than one third of their value), they are fully satisfied that they have the BEST BARGAINS ever offered before to the trade. All they ask is a call to convince yourself, as they are sure they can offer you a greater choice stock and better goods at LOWER PRICES than any other dry-goods house in this city. It would be useless to enumerate all the extra bargains we have, as it would fully take the whole Dispatch to do so; therefore we just call your special attention to the following few articles : A full line GROS DU RHIN SILK.

Afull line EXTRA-FINE FAILLE DE PARIS. A full line EXTRA-FINE LYONS GROS-GRAIN. A full line BLACK CACHEMERE FRANCAISE. ALSO, a fine assortment of colored FAILLE DE LYON.

FAILLE DE PARIS. Our DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT Is complete in all the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON. Come and look at our GWATOIR DUCHESS. CARDENA, and MORAS SUITINGS.

DRAP DE FRANCE;

Look at our BOX-LOOM, VICTORIA, CALAIR and JACQUARD MIXTURES. Look at our POONAH, CAMBAY, LYONS SILK, TAUJORE STRATIS, NAVOLA, JURANDA,

and OSTAGA PLAIDS. Our NAZARINE BROCADES are admired by every one; PONGEE SILKS in all shades :

BROCADED PONGEE, very handsome; 100 pieces PLAIDS and PLAIN DRESS GOODS at from 12% up to 30c. 100 pieces STRIPED SULTINGS at 12%c. per

yard:

per yard.

ZEBRA SUITINGS in all shades ; PLAIN, CORDED, and STRIPED ALPACAS in all shades: LINENSUITINGS and LINEN PLAIDS : BLACK GRENADINES-a full line from 12%c.

up to \$1: STRIPED GRENADINES in all colors ; BLACK ALPACAS, BLACK ALPACAS, BLACK ALPACAS, at 20c. worth 25c., at 25c. worth 33c., at 30c. worth 40c , at 37c. worth 50c ., at

BLACK MOHAIR LUSTRE at 60c. worth 85c. at 70c. worth \$1; Pure SILK DOUBLE LUSTRE at \$1 worth \$1.50

This is the finest goods made in LUSTRES, and s equal to slik. Your special attention is requested o this line of BLACK ALPACAS, as it will prove he largest and cheapest stock of BLACK ALPA-CAS that ever was in this market. A very large stock of MOURNING GOODS at lower prices than ever :

.000 pieces FRENCH CRETORIE at 12%. would be a great bargain at 20c. per yard, These goods are more than one yard wide, and used to sell at 25c. per yard. Don't fail to come and look at our stock of

WHITE PIQUE at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, and 75c. per yard. Those goods are all at a great deal less than their

30 and 35c. fully ; LAIN and STRIPED NAINSOOKS at 25c. worth 40c., at 30c. worth 50c.; CHECKED MUSLIN at 25c., used to sell at 40c.,

at 30c. worth 45c., at 40c. would be cheap at 50c.; WHITE and COLORED TARLETANS very cheap; WISS MUSLINS from 12%c. up to the very

WHITE LINEN LAWNS at 18 and 20c. worth Call at once, as these goods are selling very rapidly

WHITE LACE STRIPED SKIRTINGS at 250 worth 40c.; ACE STRIPED SUITINGS in white and ecru

and 20c.: 10,000 yards REMNANTS FINE IRISH LINENS at 50c. worth 75, 85c., \$1, and \$1.25 per yard;

and 30c. worth 50c. fully ; retailed at case prices; 25 bales BROWN COTTONS from 5c. up to the very heavlest; 25 pieces FULL-WIDTH SHEETINGS at 25c.

worth 33c.; 40 pleces BROWN and BLEACHED SHEET-INGS retailed at wholesale price; PILLOW-CASE COTTONS at 12%, 15, and 16%c. DOMESTIC PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS, DENIMS, and other SHIRT-INGS at bottom prices;

BROWN and BLEACHED DRILLS,

OSNABURGS and AWNING STRIPES,

BLEACHED and BROWN CRASH from 8c. up to the best quality.

BLEACHED and BROWN DAMASKS and FRUIT-CLOTHS very cheap; LINEN SHEETING at 65c. worth \$1 a yard;

CASSIMERES! CASSIMERES! CASSIMERES for men's and boys' wear from 12%c. up to \$6 per yard; We have a very well-assorted stock at 59,60, 75cm

125 pieces WHITE and RED-CHECKED MAT-TINGS at 25c. per yard;

\$2.50, \$3, \$4, and \$5. These goods are all from auction, and are asien

500 dozen TOWELS at half price; hulf price; TABLE-COVERS very low; New styles of BUSTLES;

10,000 places of HAMBURGH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS at one third of their price. This is an elegant line of Hamburghs, and posttively the cheapest line ever offered before. They are all new and choice designs.

CACHEMERE LACE TIES- a handsome assort 1,000 READY-MADE DRESS-SHIRTS at only \$1-made of Wamsutta cotton and Richardson's fine Irish linen. These shirts are selling

KERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, NECK-SCARFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, SHIRT-BOSOMS, GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES UNDER-WEAR, PERFUMERY, SOAPS. &c. PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

can by buying your DBY GOODS from SYCLE BROTHERS. No. 420 Broad street. between Fourth and Finh streets

40c. worth 60c., at 50c. worth fully 621c. Ve call special attention to our 50c. ALPACA, as we consider it the best ALPACA in the world

0 cases NEW PRINTS at 5 and 64c.; 5 cases NEW PRINTS at 8% and 10c. ;

.500 pieces FRENCH CAMBRIC at 10c. :

500 pieces FRENCH CAMBRIC at 124c. ;

500 places FRENCH CAMBRIC at 165:.;

PRINTS, CAMBRICS, and PERCALES, VHITE CORDED PIQUE at 12% and 15c.;

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS at 20 and 25c. worth

RENCH ORGANDIES at 40c. worth 62%c.;

being so cheap

very cheap; OF FINISH CAMBRICS at 8, 12, 12% 15, 16%

.000 yards REMNANTS IRISH LINENS at 25 40 cases BLEACHED COTTONS of the best brands

We have the largest stock of DOMESTIC GOODS n the city, and are selling all our goods so low that obody can undersell us.

WHITE FLANNELS, in plain and twilled; WHITE CLOAKINGS for ladies and misses .

and \$1 per yard-all worth more money; FINE CASSIMERES at very low prices. Don't buy anywhere else before looking at our stock, as you can save 25 per cent. by buying from

200 WHITE BRIDAL QUILTS at 50c. worth \$1.25: 200 QUILTS at \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50, worth \$2 and \$2.25; 500 FINE WHITE BED QUILTS at \$1.75, \$2

250 dozen NAPKINS and DOILIES at less than FLOOR-and TABLE-OILCLOTHS; large stock of TIDIES, very chesp; 2,000 CORSETS from 40c. up to \$3 a pair;

5,000 pieces of TRIMMING at 25c. for a piece of twelve yards; CAMBRIC FRILLINGS and EDGES, very cheap CACHEMERE LACES -an endless variety;

else where at \$1.25 and \$1.50. Call at sace. large stock of HOSIBRY, KIO GLOVES, HAND-

A new and elegant line just opened. Do not think these are all the goods we have, or you will be desp pointed by calling on us. We have thousan Call early and often, and save all the money you